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the needs of the dactylic verse, just as did the adjectives in *-οεις*, of which Apollonius coins five, and the substantives in *-συνη*, of which he coins six. A parallel phenomenon is the multiplication of adjectives in *-αλεος* by Oppian.

The investigation of Dr. Boesch, presenting as it does a wide survey of the facts and dealing with a large mass of material offers to the special student of Apollonius much of value beyond what has been indicated in the above summary. I have attempted to give the author's point of view, his method of approach, believing that that is the most significant thing. Not only does he deal with the language of Apollonius as an historical problem, but he deals with it broadly, bringing prominently into consideration the common speech as well as the conventional literary language.

EDWARD FITCH.

CHRISTIAN HUELSEN, *The Roman Forum, its History and its Monuments*: translated by Jesse Benedict Carter. Second edition revised and enlarged. Rome, Loescher & Co., and New York, G. E. Stechert & Co., 1909. 271 pp. \$1.75.

During the last five years Professor Huelsen's little book has proved itself not only the most satisfactory of guides for the serious-minded layman but the best outline and introductory handbook for the professional student. Now, barely three years after the first appearance of the English version, based on the second German edition, we have new evidence of its popularity in the demand for a second issue. These years, it is true, have not been marked by such important discoveries in the Forum as those which aroused the enthusiasm of archaeologists in the years from 1899 to 1904, but there has been some progress and of this the author has in most cases taken full account. The useful bibliography (pp. 253-260) has been enlarged somewhat by the addition of references to the most recent literature and an entire new section has been added to the book to describe the *tribunal praetorium*. Other notable changes are the addition of the Latin text to the translations from Ovid (pp. 3 and 146), Plautus (p. 14), and Statius (pp. 142f.), here and there a correction of statement, and in many places a marked improvement from the point of view of English expression, though we are still occasionally reminded of the language which underlies the translation. Some of the cuts previously used have been omitted, but more have been added, bringing the total number of illustrations from 139 of the old edition up to 151. The most interesting of these are the Forum as represented in the plan of the Anonymus Einsidlensis (p. 30), and the photographs taken from a balloon under the

direction of Major Moris. In a few instances drawings have been changed or corrected, as, for example, the reconstruction of the Rostra (p. 76), which is no longer rectangular as it previously appeared, but has curving steps of approach in the rear.

Coming now to matters of recent excavation or discussion, we notice that the foundations recently uncovered near the Arch of Titus are associated with private buildings rather than with the early temple of Juppiter Stator with which they have been thought to be connected. The difficulties in the way of identifying these walls with the substructures of the temple are, as I pointed out at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in December, 1908, almost if not quite insuperable. In the brief account of the Forum of Trajan (pp. 21 f.) Professor Huelsen has not seen fit to change even a word of his earlier statement; for notwithstanding the interesting and important discoveries of the years 1906 and 1907 and the extensive discussion of them, he still believes in the old interpretation of the inscription and in a great work of engineering by which the projecting spur of the Quirinal was removed to make room for the imposing structures of Trajan. In this view I think that most scholars, after hearing his excellent arguments, will agree with him. Another monument which has been much discussed of late years is the Rostra, but in his treatment of this also the author has not been willing to modify his earlier views. The reasons for his position he hopes to explain in another place. In the section on the Basilica Aemilia (p. 133) there is no reference to the excavations which have been going on there—with interruptions—for the last two or three years. We are told that the "main entrance must have been on the west end, facing the Curia; on the opposite end lay the apse, the excavation of which is soon to be undertaken"—just the words of the earlier edition unchanged. As a matter of fact, considerable progress has been made at that very point and in August, 1908, the workmen had almost reached the ancient level on the side next to the temple of Faustina.

The great difficulties that attend the publication of an English work in a foreign country could not but result in a certain amount of typographical inaccuracy. In a cursory reading of the book I have noted almost forty errors of this sort, about half of them mistakes in reference numbers, for which the foreign printer can scarcely be held responsible. Most of these, however, are not seriously misleading: still, it might be well on p. 255, in section XV, to correct R. M. 1903 to R. M. 1893, and on page 263, in number 57, for Röm. Mitth. 1903 to read Röm. Mitth. 1893. On p. 29, in line 6, "at the *forth* of the Capitol" for "at the *foot* of the Capitol" would of course cause no misunderstanding. But the few typographical mistakes do not really detract seriously from the value of the book, which in its enlarged and improved form will continue to be what it has been in the

past, the most convenient and attractive handbook for the intelligent visitor to the Forum as well as a valuable outline for the more serious student.

HARRY LANGFORD WILSON.

Elizabethan Drama, 1558-1642. A History of the Drama in England from the Accession of Queen Elizabeth to the Closing of the Theaters, to which is prefixed a *Résumé* of the Earlier Drama from its Beginnings. By FELIX E. SCHELLING, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1908. Two Volumes.

The title-page defines sufficiently this valuable work, for whatever minor criticisms may be made, it is a *valuable* work and will be of great service to students of the Elizabethan Drama. As to the plan, it may be said that it treats in seventeen chapters the different kinds of literature according to subject that are comprised under the general head of Elizabethan Drama, and that are included within the chronological limits given. This plan necessitates the mention of the same author several times according to the nature of his subject-matter, and very briefly.

As a matter of personal preference the writer may say that he prefers the method of Ward and other historians of the drama who have made their treatment of the plays cluster around the individual writers, whatever may have been their subject-matter. This gives more unity, and is an aid to the memory, for in a great mass of details, the memory should receive all the help possible.

It has evidently been the intention of the author to notice even briefly, sometimes by title alone, all the attainable plays that have ever been written in this period of the English drama, and this has involved an immense amount of reading scarcely possible for one man.

It may, however, be doubted whether this is worth while, and this writer is inclined to believe that Warburton's cook conferred a boon upon English literature rather than inflicted a loss, and if he had had more pies to cover, the boon would have been all the greater.

We could readily have spared many minor writers, and the minor works of many greater ones. Life is too short to waste time over indifferent works, of which we have too many still left in the English drama. But if one undertakes to include all that have been preserved, Professor Schelling's work comes as near perfection as any that has been written.